

Africa  
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# Wave of genocide in Zaire

**Col Ghulam Sarwar (Retd)**

**R**OBERTS Garreton, currently the special rapporteur to UN High Commission on Refugees, issued his report with regard to confirmed evidence of genocide in Zaire. His report gives documented proof of the massacre committed by Kabila's forces against Hutu refugees during the past six months. The report also confirms that massacres and other grave human rights violations had not stopped since Kabila had taken power.

Responding to these findings, the Kabila regime in Kinshasa violently denounced the report, accused the French government for initiating

such a baseless report, in order to destabilize Kabila's new government of "Democratic Republic of Congo". However, the reaction from Kinshasa should not come as a surprise because the Kabila regime was in the middle of destroying the evidence of genocide. Garreton is one of the few officials who had seen the evidence firsthand, and also had the courage to report it.

Garreton visited the area that had been under the control of Kabila's so-called rebel forces during March 1997. It was he who had issued a first warning about mass graves that he had seen on April 2, 1997. Garreton's latest report detailed 134

massacres committed by Kabila's forces. Some 30 more, he attributed to soldiers from the army of ousted President Mobutu Sese Seko. He also cited some incidents attributed to Hutu militia. The Garreton report presented in all fairness the true state about the systematic extermination campaign against Hutu refugees by Kabila's forces.

Kabila has refused to allow a new UN team's access to the sites of reported massacres even though a month ago, he had promised US Ambassador to the UN Bill Richardson that an investigation by UN experts could begin on July 7. This refusal on the part of the Kabila government further bears testimony to Garreton's findings.

With regard to the role of Rwanda's dictator, Uwe Friescka (EIR July 25, 97 tells us that the operational lead in designing the military campaign for Kabila's march to power was taken by Kagame. This fact, he finally admitted in an interview with *The Washington Post* in Kinshasa. Kagame explained that throughout the war to topple Mobutu, Rwandan officers commanded the "Zairean rebel" units and that the "rebel commanders" who had started the war, were trained and equipped in Rwanda. These admissions only showed Kagame's open involvement in the genocide.

The full truth of the matter is that Kagame and his inner circle of ruling Tutsis, hand

in-glove with Uganda's Museveni and Burundi's Pierre Breyovja, had carried out a brutal plan for the ethnic cleansing of Hutu refugees, so that any political opposition among the Hutu refugees to his regime in Kigali, would be broken and wiped out. Kagame, not only sent forces to help Kabila to seize power, but also deployed Tutsi death-squads into Zaire to hunt down Hutu refugees and then kill them mercilessly.

Since the beginning of June, this truth has become well documented from the killing fields of Kisangani, to the massacres of Mbandaka. One result of these revelations in the international press has been, that the Clinton administration and the German

government have publicly expressed their reservations against the self-proclaimed government of Laurent Kabila. Spokesmen for the Clinton administration have repeatedly emphasized that future support will depend on the Kinshasa government clearing up its human rights record.

The strategy of presenting Kabila as the liberator of Congo/Zaire has failed, which Kagame and Museveni now realize. They now run the risk, as does Kabila, that once the outrageous genocide is documented, the White House will begin to apply the same standards to them that Clinton is applying to the Bosnian-Serb War criminals, Radovan Keradzic and Ratko Mladic.

— To be continued

# Wave of genocide in Zaire—II

Col Ghulam Sarwar (Retd)

**T**HE extent of this genocide is far better known to the US, French, British and German intelligence service than has been published in the press.

One of the tragedies of the African situation is that the government of President Nelson Mandela and Vice President, Thabo Mbeki has seemingly thrown full support behind the Museveni - Kagame - Kabila alliance. So far, voices are raised to show that the anti-apartheid government in South Africa is supporting a brutal regional alliance of dictators. To them these dictators, like the Tutsi Kagame are practising apartheid against their African Hutu brothers and sisters but their atrocities have been ignored.

It is of interest to note here that South Africa is becoming more and more the pivotal factor in the British Commonwealth plan to expand its control over Central Africa and Great Lakes region. Seen in this backdrop, African governments are reduced to pawns on the British geopolitical chessboard, where African conflicts are manipulated to inflict maximum damage and to exploit the wealth of strategic raw materials, such as Congo's mineral resources.

Needless to say that strict adherence to the demands of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank is part of this design. As such, it is not surprising that Kabila's new finance minister, Mawapanga

Mivana, is holding talks with Hawandi's Jeffrey Sache, whose shock therapy had reduced Bolivic and Poland to rubble. And no surprise that any African country and its leadership which could resist the Commonwealth, is being targeted for destruction, just as *The London Times* had announced in January 1997, that once Museveni and Kagame had taken over Zaire, Kenya will be the next target. Also, a renewed campaign against Nigeria is getting underway.

The result of Kabila's success in Congo has already meant renewed fighting in Angola, Congo, Brazzaville, and the Central African Republic. In all these conflicts, Western geo-political interests are playing their cynical games.

Fully cognizant of deep involvement of some American networks, such as Roger Winters US Committees on Refugees, in supporting Kagame and Kabila, nonetheless, many African observers see the only hope to be President Clinton taking the kind of resolute action for Africa, like the one he had taken in 1995 for Bosnia, when he had employed the power of the US government to enforce peace. Active and meaningful intervention by the United States may help in restoring peace in the troubled land of Zaire.

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